

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1911

CHINA AND A REPUBLIC.

Many are the reports coming from China and from those presumably best acquainted with China and Chinese conditions to the effect that the people of that great Empire are wholly unprepared for republicanism in any sense of the word. These reports come, nearly altogether, from foreigners. It may be presumptuous to express an opinion contrary to those of white men of affairs who have lived long in China, but it is safe to say that the events along the Yangtsing valley during the past few months have surprised these same foreigners in China almost as much as they have surprised the world at large; and it is not too much to hazard the guess that China has more surprises in store for foreigners in China and abroad.

For years we have been hearing that the Chinese giant was stirring in his sleep and that the time of his awakening was at hand, but who ever dared dream that that giant would spring to his feet armed with the weapons of the twentieth century, speeding his messages by wireless telegraphy, utilizing among the first of the earth the dirigible and the aeroplane as messengers for his armies, mustering his Red Cross nurses on the firing line and commanding the respect of the world for his strict observance of the rights of foreigners in the war zone? Why should the Powers now interfere with him? Have the Chinese Republicans not shown their ability enough?

Italy holds as her capital the Holy City and her civilization dates far back of the Christian era, yet the tales of the massacres by Christian Italian soldiers in Tripoli come to overbalance the worst of the reports of massacres by the "heathen" soldiers of China. If the killing of noncombatants be a sign that the Powers should intervene in any civil war, why were their hands stayed when the soldiers of Diaz slaughtered hundreds of inoffensive Chinese in Turcon? For years the Black Hundreds have been slaughtering the Jews in Russia, as mercilessly as the Manchus mowed down the revolutionists outside Hankow and with as little regard for sex or age as the revolutionists, for their part, showed in the slaughter at Wuchang, yet no Power hinted at the necessity for landing troops on Russian soil. For years, too, the soldiers of Turkey and the fanatical Hashibazouks have ravished and slain among the Christians of Macedonia, yet the protests of the Christian nations have rarely been heard outside the columns of religious publications.

If there be no "reason" why these countries should not be allowed to form their own governments as they deem best, then no reason exists why Great Britain and Japan should intervene in China to prevent the carrying out of the plans there for a republic, except that right may be the might evoked by the interests of traders.

The Chinese in their revolution, from the first uprising in Szechuen Province to the assembling of the peace conference in Shanghai, have shown themselves equal to great things. The very fact that the power of the leaders over their followers has been such as to make the lives of foreigners perfectly safe, even on the edge of the battlefields, in itself demonstrates the wonderful advances the people have made since the year of the Boxer uprising.

China may not be ready for republicanism, but nothing has happened among them to prove this, while much has happened to prove that they should at least be given the opportunity to show what are their limitations. It may be that the Chinese are as prepared to surprise the world politically as they were to surprise the world by their readiness to fight along modern lines in one of the most carefully planned revolutions in history.

TRADE AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Just how complete in Persia are the Russian and British interests, concerning whose spheres of influence the American financial adviser, Shuster, got into print recently and lost his position, is shown by a recently issued report of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Persia imported \$40,000,000 worth of goods in her last fiscal year, of which total this country furnished the insignificant total of \$21,899, while Russia supplied approximately \$20,000,000 and Great Britain \$15,000,000. Having spheres of influence means having the bulk of the trade, evidently, and the objections of the Bear and the Lion to Shuster's criticisms have their foundation deep into the dollars.

Persia's total trade is far below that carried on by these islands, although her population is more than nine millions. Her per capita commerce is less than \$8 a year, compared with a per capita commerce of \$38 for the United States, \$60 for France, \$55 for Germany, and \$110 for the United Kingdom. This relatively small foreign commerce of Persia is largely due to the fact that that Empire is lacking in adequate means of transportation and communication. Wheat, barley, rice, fruits, silk, wool, cotton, gums and other staples are produced in great quantities, and lead, copper and other mineral deposits abound, but good roads and railways are few, thus seriously handicapping transport to points of distribution. The latest reports show less than 100 miles of railway in all Persia. As late as 1903 but 311 miles of carriageable roads had been built, though progress has been made since that time. Telegraphs include 6312 miles of line and 10,754 miles of wire, connecting 131 stations. Teheran, the principal city, has a population of 280,000; Tabriz, 200,000, and Isfahan, 80,000. Less than 1500 Europeans reside within the Empire.

ONE WAY TOWARD ECONOMY.

Some weeks ago an offer was made to the members of the board of supervisors by a local contractor to take the work of providing this city with an extended garbage service for a price one-half that now paid by the city government. The offer was to furnish a service extending further than the present one and for less money. The contractor is a responsible man and offered to furnish bonds for the faithful carrying out of his part of the contract.

As yet he has received no reply to his offer, although it includes a saving to the city treasury of approximately eight thousand dollars during the year and the question of injecting economy into municipal affairs is supposed to be under earnest consideration.

Eight thousand dollars is not much, to be sure, but it would make possible during the coming year nearly three more blocks of bituminous pavement, certainly more than the city could have accomplished in any other way.

In view of the fact that the supervisors profess a desire for assistance in the matter of arranging their next year's finances, The Advertiser suggests consideration at least of the offer to let out the garbage work by contract, provided money can be saved and the system made more efficient. A free garbage system, carried on under contract, is what the city needs, but if this cannot be had, at least give the taxpayers the benefit of the lowest priced system, always providing there is no lowering in the standard of work performed.

GREAT YEAR FOR UNCLE SAM.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the year about to end will show an increase of over two hundred million dollars when compared with the immediately preceding year and a larger total than in any earlier year of our commerce. Imports, while falling below those of 1910 in the earlier months, have, in the closing period of the year shown a marked increase, indicating that the total for the year will differ but little from that of 1910, which made the highest record in the history of the import trade. Exports are larger than in any earlier year, and manufactures exported also make their highest record, reaching approximately a billion dollars in the calendar year 1911. The approximate total for the year, based upon ten months' record already compiled, puts Exports over two billion dollars, imports, one and a half billion dollars, of which over one-half entered free of duty.

The Chinese (three bottles) there is a positive expedition in Persia; a battle has been fought in Morocco; there is war in Tripoli; revolutionists are converting in South America, and a bunch of dynamite has been found under a bridge in Illinois. The Hague peace commissionists meet to select.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911. SEMI-WEEKLY.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Japan's straining towards a stronger navy and a more efficient army is due altogether to the fact that the statesmen in that country are suspicious of the United States. This is the statement of Shiro Shimada, member of the Japanese diet, who was in Hawaii recently and who's now on the mainland as a representative of the Peace Society of Japan, carrying on the same work among Americans as David Starr Jordan and John Wesley Hall performed in the cause of peace among the Japanese. Mr. Shimada frankly acknowledges Japan's motives in an article written by him for the Oriental Review of New York as an address to the American people.

American suspicion of Japan as voiced in the yellow journals he regards as the only reason for Japanese suspicion of America, and his present trip through the United States is to study conditions among thinking Americans in order that he may have facts at his disposal after his return home to present to his countrymen to make them understand how foundationless are the suspicions they entertain.

In his introduction to his article in the Oriental Review, Mr. Shimada says: "In the session of the Imperial Diet of Japan, 1910-1911, when the navy estimates, including a vote of \$40,000,000 for the construction of warships, fortifications, and other naval armaments were introduced, neither the government representatives, nor the House committee hesitated to express the belief that they were in the nature of only a half measure, and not equal to what they aimed at, the making of the Japanese navy as powerful as it was felt that it should be. It seemed as if this government and people really appreciated the need for a stronger navy. This being so, the question immediately may be fairly put—what need is there for stronger armaments when there are so war clouds on Japan's horizon? Great Britain is her firm friend. Russia, her recent enemy, is busily engaged in the task of adjusting her finances and domestic affairs, and desires no foreign entanglement. This may be considered obvious from the fact that she permitted Austria to peacefully carry out the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia, in the Balkans, an annexation in which it would seem Russia ought to have been primarily concerned. Germany is active in the Near East, but is not likely to carry her adventures to the Far East. France is an ally and friend of England and will not attack Japan. So we have no present apprehension as concerns Europe.

"Then why this cry for a strong navy in Japan? Taking the liberty of speaking openly and frankly, it is solely due to the fear of the Japanese people against Japan. The Japanese know that they can not, and would not if they could, attack America. But they have heard the arguments to the contrary of such alarmists as Hobson, Homer Lea, and Underwood. They have seen Hawaii and the Philippines fortified. They have heard that the Panama Canal is also to be fortified; and they ask themselves what is the purpose of this canal fortification. The Suez Canal was built forty years ago, at a time when the nations were less inclined to observe peace than at present, but that canal was not fortified. Then why should the United States, the leader of the world's peace movement, seem to desire the fortification of the Panama Canal? Why should she launch new and powerful battleships apparently in such haste? The Japanese are afraid. The truth is that the Japanese fear all this means American aggression with Japan as the objective, that America has an intention to take the offensive towards Japan, and the result is this clamor for a big Japanese navy.

"Those who say that an American-Japanese clash for the control of the Pacific is inevitable, show an incapacity to grasp the actual situation. First of all, the Pacific is not to be monopolized either by America or Japan. There are British, German, Dutch and French possessions there within her waters. Before Japan and America could contest the control of the Pacific, they would have to contest it with the European Powers. As to the Philippines—America is bound by her responsibility to the people there to retain and carry on her work of civilization in those islands, even though today it may be an unwellcome duty, because she requires her labor and capital more at home than in far away lands. She is helpless to change now that she has taken upon herself the responsibility of seeing to the welfare of the Filipinos. Japan would not willingly have a responsibility such as this foisted upon her.

"Japan is also well satisfied with the conditions prevailing in Hawaii. The Japanese there live in peace and prosperity and are on cordial terms with the American population. Nowhere in the Pacific can I find the remotest possibility of Japan and America coming to armed conflict for its control. Nor does China give any ground for an American-Japanese conflict. Both countries stand for the open door policy, and all the great Powers are materially interested in China. Should Japan and America fight over China, their world would be no possible gain to either, with everything to lose for the benefit of some other Power. Such is the situation of American-Japanese relations as understood by the Japanese."

THE PASSING OF A PATRIOT.

Victor H. Nhee, the Korean editor who took his own life on Wednesday night, was an admirable character in many ways and yesterday's news of his suicide came as a shock to the very many white men in this city who numbered the gifted young Korean among their friends. The fatalism of the oriental, which is strongest among those of Korean blood, probably led him to believe that death was his only recourse after his plans for the accomplishment of Korean independence had been turned down by his associates, but the Korean cause has lost one of its strong men.

The editor of The Advertiser was one of the white men in this city in the confidence of the Korean editor, whose friendship was highly prized by the present writer. The young Korean was intensely earnest in his work for Korean freedom; his every action circled around the central idea of advancing the cause of his people at home and abroad. For the Koreans of Hawaii he was a ready champion, using his better education to explain away the apparent faults of others and devoting his talents to leading his fellow countrymen on to higher ground. The plan to bring to Hawaii the Koreans in serfdom in Yucatan was his and the fact that this was found impossible of achievement was a great disappointment.

Mr. Nhee was a frequent contributor to these columns on affairs Korean. The Advertiser of Wednesday last contained his last "story," a description of the Korean Christmas entertainment, in which appeared this expression: "Hallelujah! He who was born at Bethlehem nineteen hundred and fifteen years ago is Savior to all men, especially to those who are oppressed like us Koreans." In a recent letter, congratulating the editor of this paper on certain editorial expressions, he wrote: "I envy you the liberty of your pen as my heart tingles with the sentiments you have expressed. Would that I were able to publish in Korea like sentiments, but such would surely drive me to the jail and perhaps to my death."

Mr. Nhee was borne down with the realization of the impossibility of doing much for his home land, but never to the extent that he desired to quit so long as he believed any effort of his might prevail even in the slightest. Before he pressed the trigger that sent the bullet crashing into his brain he must have been convinced that any further effort of his for Korea was useless.

Suicide is generally regarded as the act of a moral coward, but Nhee was never that. In considering his rash deed, occidental standards are inapplicable. It may yet be learned that he died in the knowledge or under the impression that his death by his own hand would be for his beloved Korea.

Along with the new word coming to cover the field of aviation has come the term "air mile." The term is used to describe a new unit of measurement. We have had the land mile and the sea mile for many years, the latter one-seventh longer than the former. The nautical mile is often incorrectly called a knot, which is really a measure of both distance and time. It is correct, for instance, to say that a vessel makes ten knots, but to say that she makes ten knots an hour is needless repetition. The air mile is measured differently from both the land mile and the sea mile. It is a land mile minus the retardation of an adverse wind or plus the acceleration of a favorable wind. Thus an aviator could cover many air miles while hovering over a given spot on the earth's surface.

THE AIR MILE.

The steamship Cleveland, now approaching Japan on her round-the-world tour, will soon be bringing to Honolulu the richest cargo that ever entered the port. Of merchandise she has none except ship's stores, but among her passengers are nineteen millionaires, one hundred and sixteen persons with more than three-quarters of a million dollars each and two hundred others whose checks are good for each a half a million. There are eight hundred passengers in all on the Cleveland, of whom three hundred and thirty-five possess more than two hundred millions. The tourists have to be well-to-do, moreover, because the aggregate of the fares paid to the Hamburg-American for the trip is \$800,000.

MILLIONS ABOARD THE CLEVELAND.

The Honolulu Clevelanders have picked an inauspicious time for a strike if they are depending upon the active assistance of the Coast longshoremen. When the McNamara pleads the labor war of California and lying very low.

DYE ACQUITTED IN SHORT TIME OR IS SET FOR HARPALION'S TRIP

Happenings of Day in Circuit Newly Chartered Immigrant Ship to Sail From Gibraltar February 2.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
After being out twenty minutes the jury in Judge Whitney's court yesterday brought in a verdict of not guilty against John Hiram Dye, candy-maker at the Young, charged with assault and battery on Rudolph Heydenreich, manager of the cafe. The two witnesses, the principals in the affair which occurred on August 14, varied somewhat in their statements as to what took place and who started the fight.

Dye conducted his own case, Cathcart prosecuting, and the candy-maker showed oratorical talents in telling of the affair, although on the examination of witnesses his train of thought was not consecutive.

The trouble started over an order for sixty pounds of candy, brought in at two o'clock in the afternoon to be ready for shipment on the five o'clock train, and which Dye claimed he could not get out in time.

On the stand himself in telling the story, Dye said that he had grabbed Heydenreich by the throat and bumped his head against the door jamb, and had struck him with his left hand in the face, but that the discoloration of the eye was caused by the cafe manager falling when he was hit and striking the step of the stairs with his face.

The case came up on appeal from the police court, and the jury decision was just opposite to that of the trial judge who found Dye guilty and fined him.

Will Plead Today.
The four men against whom true bills were returned in Judge Cooper's court Tuesday were arraigned yesterday, and they had their cases continued for plea until today on motion of their attorney.

In the circuit court two sets of appraisers were appointed to inventory the estates under two wills, that of John Nott on which F. F. Fernandes, F. O. Boyer and M. T. Simonson were appointed, and that of Hans K. Smith for which Herbert Simpson, F. J. Lindeman and F. F. Fernandes were named by Judge Robinson. Fred Harrison was appointed administrator of the Nott estate, with a bond of \$7000.

Bond Is Canceled.
In the matter of Kato, against whom no bill was returned by territorial grand jury, his bond of \$1000 was canceled yesterday, this bond having been in effect since October 19.

Two divorces were before Judge Robinson, that of Makie Seokku being granted from Sugyo on the ground of failure to provide. In the Van Geison divorce proceedings the order to show cause why temporary alimony should not be paid was dismissed as it appeared to the court that the husband was providing for the wife, anyway.

The answer of the Territory of Hawaii in the suit brought against the Kaneohe Rice Mill Company by the Kaneohe Ranch Company has been filed. This answer had to do with the title to the land and water under action.

Several motions.
Several motions to set days for trials were filed with the clerk of the circuit court during the day. They included: Lanni Company, Limited, against Harry S. Landis; Associated Garage against Mrs. J. A. Cummins; H. Hackfeld and Company, Limited, against T. Ah Kong, and John Hackett against City and County of Honolulu.

Books Coming In.
All the moving of circuit courts has been completed with the exception of the library, and yesterday the teams were busy in bringing that important part of the equipment of the judiciary to the new quarters in old Y. M. C. A. building.

The old gymnasium is to be used for the library, and the law tomes were loaded in baskets, hoisted through the window on the Hotel street side, and lowered to the floor which is several feet below the street level.

All the courts are in working order in their new quarters, but the noise from cars and wagons in the chambers of Judge Whitney is so great that when a case is going on all the windows have to be closed to keep out the racket.

GROSS CHEAT GETS GORDON \$50 FINE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Fifty dollars and costs was the present handed to "Aviator" Kenneth Gordon yesterday afternoon in police court by Judge Monarrat. The would-be flyer was charged with gross cheat, and the case grew out of his passing a worthless check for \$15 on John Homanes of the Union Grill. The check was drawn on the Bishop Bank and this company was behind the prosecution.

On the stand Gordon admitted passing the check, but said that when he did so he expected to have money in the bank to meet it when presented. Jack Atkinson defended Gordon and claimed that no intention to defraud had been proven against his client. The case was on during the forenoon, and when court adjourned at noon Judge Monarrat had the question under advisement. The decision was given out at one thirty.

Other Matters.
Several other matters were up in police court yesterday besides the case of Gordon, one of them being that of H. J. Fiedt who was charged with peddling without a license. He has become

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
According to the latest advices from London to the territorial board of immigration the British steamer Harpalion will sail from Gibraltar bound for Honolulu with a full load of immigrants on February 2. It is expected that she will reach this port about the middle of March.

The Harpalion is said to be a larger steamer than the Willesden, but she will bring only about the same number of immigrants, which will assure plenty of space and better sanitary conditions than even in this last vessel to make half the circuit of the globe.

Incidentally Raymond C. Brown, the immigration agent of the board, will sail for the Coast on the way to London and the Portuguese and Spanish port, in advance of the date formerly set for his going in order to relieve Agent A. J. Campbell and take charge of the Harpalion shipment of immigrants. Doctor Clark said yesterday that Brown would now sail on January 3 so as to reach Gibraltar before the end of the month.

On Quarantine Island.
Doctor Carl Ramus stated yesterday that he lived in hope of turning loose from Quarantine Island 800 of the Willesden immigrants on January 2. These, after passing the immigration authorities, will be turned over to the care of Dr. Victor S. Clark, executive officer of the territorial board, and will be housed in the new immigration station at the foot of Alakoa street until they can be distributed to the various points where work is awaiting them, if they want to go.

Payment of Expenses.
The matter of the payment of the expenses for feeding the 1800 immigrants who are still in quarantine has been referred by the public health and marine hospital service to United States District Attorney Breckons. The bond of the Independent Steamship Company covering this expense amounting to \$20,000, will be exhausted today and the question of who is to pay for the further upkeep of these unfortunate people until they are officially landed is a puzzle.

The steamship company which brought them here is responsible under the immigration laws, but the steamer is not here and the bond agent of the company gave is pau.

The territorial immigration bureau has nothing at all to do with the immigrants at this time any more than if they were at sea, and there is no question of the Territory paying the expense of quarantine or of maintenance.

Company Insured.
As for the steamship company and the liability it has for the quarantine expenses, it is stated that it will lose nothing because insured at Lloyd's against just this contingency, although to what amount it is not stated. Thus it is believed the insurance company will be liable eventually for all the expense attached. The question now is, however: Who puts up the kaiau money in the meanwhile?

Late yesterday afternoon, Dr. Carl Ramus, head of the local branch of the public health and marine hospital service, held a conference with District Attorney Breckons. The meeting was an executive one and no information was given out, but it is understood that the question of responsibility for the payment of present expenses and the contents of certain cables to Washington were the topic of discussion.

There was one more death on Quarantine Island yesterday from smallpox. Early in the morning one of the affected children died. The child was in the pest hospital and its case will not effect the immigrants segregated in an isolated camp, who may be liberated next Monday.

HEROISM REWARDED.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Rewards to the members of the crew of the United States gunboat Albatross doing duty in Philippine waters, were announced at the navy department yesterday. Five members of the crew received the highly prized medal of honor and one hundred of them were granted a gratuity for their heroism.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough is not dangerous when the cough is kept loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale all dealers.

Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.
Well known among Honolulu where I have sold some cheap jewelry for a long time, but he has not taken of the regular \$50 license. Attorney Stra appeared for the defendant and said that if the old man was not allowed a peddle he would become a public charge and that he had no money to pay the heavy license.

The matter went over until 10:30 for the holding of bail in the sum of \$50, which amount the attorney for the defense tried to have reduced.
N. D. Leeper, an old offender, was fined \$50 and costs in the police court yesterday morning on a charge of statutory crime. He is well known to the police, and is said to make a prize of imposing on young Hawaii girls.

Joe Castro and wife were arrested the instance of Market Inspector John Boyd yesterday, charged with having stolen in their possession at the market, with intention of selling it, it is said that although the law against this sale went into effect December the Chinese at the market have sold fish regularly since that date.

Two Japanese, Hito and Hito, were fined \$15 and costs by Judge Monarrat in police court for using a threat not in the harbor and catching him, but later the sentence was reduced and a fine of five dollars imposed on motion of Prosecutor Stra.